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Extracts from speech delivered by Lord Salisbury,

Prime Minister of England, at Hastings,

May 15, 1892.

Fifty years ago everybody believed that

free trade had conquered the world, and

prophesied that every nation would follow

the example of England. The results,

however, are not what had been expected.

Despite the prophecies of the free-trade

advocates foreign nations are adopting

protection. \* \* \* We live amid a war

of tariffs. An important point is that

while nations are negotiating to obtain

each other's commercial favor, none is

anxious about the favor of Great Britain,

because Great Britain has stripped herself

of the armor and weapons with which the

battle is to be fought. \* \* \* The

attitude which we have taken in regarding

it disloyal to the glorious and sacred

doctrines of free trade to levy duties on any-

body for the sake of anything we get there-

by may be noble, but it is not business-like.

On those terms you will get nothing. If

you intend to hold your own in this

conflict of tariffs you must be prepared to re-

fuse nations who injure you access to your

markets. \* \* \* I shall expect to be ex-

communicated for propounding such a

doctrine, but I am bound to say that I

think the free-traders have gone too far.

HURRAH never won a Republican victory,

and it will not stampede a Repub-

lican convention.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS thinks Gov.

McKinley a presidential probability.

So he is—for 1896.

NOBODY need make a mistake as to

the temper of the Indiana delegation to

Minneapolis. They are for Harrison,

and they mean to win.

THE advance guard of the Hoosier

delegation reached Minneapolis yester-

day, and astonished the enemy by the

vigor with which they began the cam-

paign.

EIGHT persons attended the meeting

of the alleged Blaine Club Tuesday

evening in a law office. And yet corre-

spondents are telegraphing that there is

an active club of three hundred.

THE colored people of Indiana have

set an example in moderation, earnest-

ness and self-control which is well

worthy of imitation. Their treatment

of the Southern lynching question was

altogether admirable.

EX-SENATOR PLATT says "The point

I wish to bring out is that this is a

government of parties and not a gov-

ernment of men." Precisely, and that

is the reason why a few bosses should

not dictate the party candidate.

THE labored attempt of the New York

Sun to belittle the work of the man-

agers of the world's fair will not suc-

ceed. The people of this country have

determined to have the greatest indus-

trial exposition ever seen, and they will

have it.

To a New York friend who called

upon him, Senator Sherman declared

that he was not in any sense a candi-

date. Referring to the President, he

said: "Mr. Harrison has made an ex-

cellent they will stand on an equality, for they both represent factions. No matter what may be said the Hill delegation is the regular one, and its exclusion would make serious trouble. The fact that the Syracuse convention pledged itself to support the Chicago nominees may simplify the situation somewhat, since, even if excluded from the convention, they are estopped from bolting while the other fellows are not.

## MR. PLATT'S ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT.

Nothing smaller in a political way has appeared for a long time than ex-Senator Platt's "arraignment" of the President, printed in the Journal yesterday. The attack is immediately due to a remark attributed to the President in a published interview that "I do not believe that individual disappointments will control the convention at Minneapolis." This seems to have touched Mr. Platt on the raw, and he immediately rushes into print to show how mistaken the President is in supposing that the opposition to him grows out of individual disappointments. If the President is mistaken about this there are some millions of other Republicans similarly mistaken, for that is the opinion of a very large majority of the Republican party.

The animus of Mr. Platt's talk appears in the following: The remark about "individual disappointments" indicates how thoroughly the President misapprehends the nature of the opposition to his candidacy, and also how wise is the American system of frequent changes in the personnel of the government. It is astonishing how quick and easy is the process by which a man comes to look upon this place he holds as his private property. He becomes accustomed to the exercise of power and to the homage which follows in the train of high authority, and he soon regards it as little less than impious to suggest that he would better make way for another. The President cannot understand how a man can be a good citizen without offering prayer night and day for the re-election of Benjamin Harrison.

This shows that an ex-Senator of the United States, in order to make a point in his own favor, may not be above grossly misrepresenting a distinguished Republican who has served the party and the country well. Mr. Platt asserts by implication that President Harrison has come to look upon the office he holds as his private property, that he "regards it as little less than impious to suggest that he would better make way for another," etc. This is not only very spiteful, but entirely devoid of truth. No President we have ever had has shown less desire for a re-nomination or less disposition to control or unduly influence the action of the party than President Harrison. His first and greatest desire has been to give the country such an administration as would compel public approval and thereby insure the continuance of the Republican party in power. On the day of his inauguration he said he hoped that four years hence he would not have to ride to the capitol with a Democratic successor, and more than once since he has given expression to the same idea. He has repeatedly declared that he was more anxious for the continued success of the Republican party than he was for his own continuance in office, and that he had no personal solicitude beyond discharging the duties of the office to the satisfaction of the country and compelling popular approval of his administration. He has acted on the theory that he serves his party best who serves his country best, and beyond trying to do the best possible thing for the country he has left consequences to take care of themselves. It is, therefore, both mean and malicious for Mr. Platt to represent the President as claiming to have a pre-emption right on the office he fills, and as more anxious to be his own successor than he is for the success of the party. The President's acts and utterances show that the reverse is true.

The rest of Mr. Platt's long talk is devoted to trying to show that the credit of the achievements of President Harrison's administration is due quite as much, if not more, to his secretaries than to himself. He does not deny that the administration deserves indorsement; on the contrary, he says, "I am more than willing to subscribe to really enthusiastic praise of the administration." Like all the anti-Harrison schemers, Mr. Platt is careful not to attack the administration. They are too smart for that. But, says Mr. Platt, "The President should not assume that he is the only man who, since 1889, has contributed to the Republican party's splendid achievements." The President has never assumed anything of the kind. Mr. Platt attributes this assumption to him and then attacks him for assuming it. This shows that an ex-Senator can be as illogical as well as spiteful. Although it is a notorious fact that President Harrison carried the entire responsibility of the State Department for many months, while Mr. Blaine was disabled, and brought some of the most important negotiations to a successful conclusion, he has never, by the slightest word or act, tried to take any credit to himself, or to detract from the credit supposed to belong to anybody else. Whatever credit he has received has been accorded to him by the people who knew the facts. He has claimed nothing, and much less has he assumed anything.

Mr. Platt goes on in this carping and disingenuous manner and points out that the main credit of Harrison's administration is due to his secretaries and to our able foreign ministers. He is profuse in his praise of these, and strong in his assertion of the injustice of robbing them of their credit to magnify the President. Well, who put these men where they could serve the country so well, and who has inspired them to their good work? If they had failed, or done badly, the President would have got the blame, and Mr. Platt would have been one of the first to howl him down. Certainly he is entitled to some credit for the fact that all his secretaries and foreign ministers have done so well.

Mr. Platt's attack on the President was evidently intended to strengthen the anti-Harrison movement and make an impression on delegates to Minneapolis. It is the strongest statement that can be made in defense of the movement and against the President. Yet it requires very little reflection to see that

it is utterly illogical and insincere, and that its inspiring motive is personal animosity.

## THE SILENT REPUBLICAN VOTER.

There is a class of voters in the country sufficiently numerous to turn the scale in national elections which seems to be lost sight of in crises of party excitement like nominating conventions, where the capacity to "whoop it up" is believed to be potent. The silent voters are in every community. They do not attend primaries as they should. They never seem to get excited over political matters. They are cold people and, to outward appearance, indifferent. They are, as a rule, busy men. They have farms to till, trade to be looked after and wages to be earned. They are not found propounding financial policies at the cross-roads grocery. They never spend time in holding down or whittling dry-goods boxes. They are not regular patrons of saloons. When not at work they are usually at home. They are readers. Naturally, nine-tenths of them are Republicans, but half the time those who make canvasses put them in the doubtful list. To their discredit, it must be added that they are not every-election voters, but it is about their only failing. Presidential years they go to hear the speeches, probably on both sides. They sit in front of the speaker as unimpressed as if they were graven images. They never smile at his joke and rarely applaud his statements. But they take it all in and bring it to the judgment seat of their own intelligence and investigation. They weigh the policies and records of parties and the characters of candidates. When they vote the Republicans are surprised and gratified at the result. They voted in 1888 all over the country, and Harrison was elected. They were deceived by Democratic lies in 1890 about the McKinley law, and stayed at home. If they had had four months' instead of four weeks' time in which to investigate that important measure they would have voted the Republican ticket. In doubt, they refrained from voting, and their non-voting gave the Democracy a victory which the blind and adoring worshippers of that fetich attributed to the influence of Mr. Cleveland, who made not a speech. All recent indications are that the silent voter will be with the Republican party in full force this year. The administration of President Harrison and the general Republican policy has met his approval, as being safe and, at the same time, progressive. President Harrison is a man to his liking. The silent Republican voter will not be at Minneapolis this or next week, but the conservative and prudent delegate must not forget him if an attempt shall be made to carry the national convention by storm. He will be watching the proceedings at a distance so great that he cannot be carried by the shouts of a few hundred or thousand enthusiasts, who seem to think that campaigns can be carried by hurrahs and red fire.

## THE COLORED MEN'S PROTEST.

The expressions of the meetings held in many cities on Tuesday by representative colored men to protest against the outrages of mob violence will challenge respect for their manliness and intelligent view of the matter. Under the circumstances one might have expected bitter threat and accusation. Instead of this, while they set forth the wrongs of the colored people in the South with indignation, they are temperate in their demands and do not, in an inconsiderate manner, denounce those who are not responsible. They appeal for fair play, for the forms of law, and for the rights which belong even to criminals. If the recent protests of the great religious bodies against the lynching of colored men have not attracted attention, these of the colored leaders must. In some respects the matter is difficult to deal with. In some parts of the South there is a lawless element which it will be difficult for the friends of law and order to control. Indeed, outrage can only be checked by the better element denouncing such outrages and making vigorous efforts to bring those guilty of murder to punishment. As the negro in the South, if guilty, is sure of punishment by those who enforce the laws, there is no excuse for outrage. In any event the South will pay the penalty. If the lives of negroes depend upon the ill will of a few lawless persons, they will certainly leave the South for places where life is secure. They will not all leave this year, or next, but those who can will take a great many chances to insure the security and protection of the laws. When the negro leaves the best and cheapest agricultural labor of the South will be lost to it. The intelligent people of the South understand this.

## THE NEW YORK ANTI-HILL CONVENTION.

The men who controlled the so-called "anti-snap," but really the Cleveland convention, in New York, Tuesday, are those who are nearest Mr. Cleveland. Many of them are his nearest friends and advisers. They speak and act for him. This being the case, their action should settle beyond a doubt all the rumors to the effect that Mr. Cleveland's friends will withdraw his name if it should not appear that he is the strongest man in the State of New York who the party can nominate. Representing two hundred thousand names, the "anti-snap" convention declared, without any reservation, that Mr. Cleveland can carry New York. The fact that the convention named a contesting delegation means that the Cleveland men propose to demand the right to represent the State of New York in the convention and that the February delegation be rejected. Whether it was good policy to do so or not is another question; but having declared that the February convention was a usurpation, the Cleveland convention was compelled, by its own logic, to name a contesting delegation. That action may not have been "good policy," but it was good Clevelandism, since Clevelandism has come to mean the trampling down of opposition regardless of consequences. Now, whether admitted to the convention or not, the

Cleveland delegation can show that it represents a large body of Democratic voters. And it is not impossible that the Cleveland delegation will be admitted. The Cleveland people will control a majority of the State delegations, and consequently the committee on credentials. Stranger things have happened. It may be that the convention will attempt to harmonize the fighting elements by admitting both delegations with half a vote. This was attempted with contesting New York delegations in 1848, but both walked out of the convention, and the convention's nominee was defeated by the loss of New York.

Another important fact which the spirit and action of the anti-snap convention developed was an unyielding hostility to Hill and his managers. There was no flag of truce, no sign of a desire to adjust the troubles which have divided the Democracy of New York into two hostile camps. The voice of the convention was for Cleveland. It had no second choice—no compromise candidate like ex-Secretary Whitney to offer. No indorsement of Democratic rule in New York—no suggestion of a neutral ground between the two hostile camps where Clevelandites and Hillites could meet and attempt to patch up a truce. On the contrary, so far as Hill and his followers are concerned, the convention flouted the black flag of extermination in their faces. It will support the nominee of the Chicago convention, it declares, but in so declaring the anti-snap leaders were confident that Mr. Cleveland will be the nominee. It is now probable that about all the interest to the outside world in the Chicago convention will center in the fight between the Cleveland and Hill factions of New York. This conflict in New York makes that State practically sure, as Henry Watterson has said, for the Republican candidate if the action at Minneapolis shall be for the best interest of the party.

The Philadelphia Press prints a long list of Mr. Blaine's real friends among those now in public life, including men who, in all former contests, have stood near him and for him, but not one of them is in the present Blaine movement. The Press asks where they are now and what sort of a Blaine movement is this, when they are not in, and when the standard is in strange hands. The present is not a Blaine movement; it is simply an anti-Harrison movement.

One of the men who are making predictions is Mr. Fassett, of New York. Mr. Fassett, it will be remembered, predicted last October that he was going to carry the State of New York with the "whoop-er-up" tactics against Tammany, and was beaten fifty thousand by lack of organization and by ignoring national issues. Mr. Fassett is a brilliant man and an earnest Republican, but is often the victim of his imagination.

There is one thing Mr. Blaine would not be thankful for at any time—the support of such papers as the St. Louis Republic and his former slanderer, the Indianapolis Sentinel. In fact, nearly every one of the correspondents sending out lies about a Blaine Club in Indianapolis of three hundred members would not vote for him or any other Republican on any consideration.

The "sentigora forceps," which has made its appearance in this State, may, as the government entomologist says, be an enemy to flies and cockroaches, but the description of him does not encourage the idea of adopting him into the domestic circle. Rather than an insect two inches long, with fifteen pairs of rapidly moving legs and large reticulated eyes, most people would prefer the fly.

The Minneapolis Tribune tells of a Lafayette, Ind., crowd of fifty whose fore-runner had hired rooms for them for \$50 for the week. Board will cost a dollar a day, so that the cost of staying in Minneapolis the convention week will be \$9 each, which is about as cheap as staying at home.

An excited flood correspondent at Morristown, in Shelby county, reports that "three full-grown bears were seen to float past here in the current" of Blue river. They were probably musk-rats. Indiana has passed the bearage.

The inspector of street-sprinkling draws his salary of \$10 a month with commendable regularity, although the weather clerk does all the sprinkling.

## OLD MAN INFUSED UPON.

He is Made to Believe by a Colored Man that Persons Want to Kill Him.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon an old German couple named Grannaman, living about one mile northeast of Brightwood, walked into Squire Habich's office and told the Squire that one of their neighbors was trying to kill them so as to get possession of the farm occupied by them and owned by a Mr. Busch, of this city. The old folks were terribly frightened, and declared that they would not return to their home. It was thought that Mr. Grannaman was insane, and Dr. Eap was sent for, and, by close questioning, developed the fact that some colored man had frightened him nearly to death by making him believe his neighbor meant to harm him, with a view to "working" the old man for employment as a guard around the house. He said he had employed the colored man to stay with him on last Thursday night, as he feared they were going to kill his stock. It seems that the negro has been imposing upon the old man's credulity to such an extent that he is thoroughly frightened. Nothing could be done for him and he was told to go home, but he declared he would not.

## Outlook for Crops.

J. M. Boggs, president of the State Board of Agriculture, said yesterday that wheat is looking fine in the northern part of the State, but is somewhat in danger from scalding, due to humidity and the hot sun. Oats, he said, will give a full yield. Corn, however, will be much reduced in acreage, and good weather and late frosts will be necessary to admit of a fair yield. There is a prospect for a very large yield of apples in Indiana, but there is no reason to expect a large yield of peaches in the northern section of the State.

## He Buried the Watch.

Jeff Merdith was arrested by detectives Keahn and Dougherty, last night, for stealing a gold watch. Merdith had buried the watch in the rear of the Nickel saloon, on South Illinois street, and the officers had a hard time inducing him to disclose its whereabouts. Finally, however, they succeeded in persuading him to take them to its hiding place. Merdith is employed as a shoemaker by one of the asphalt companies.

## EVERYTHING IN READINESS

Columbia Club Will Carry a Big Party of Republicans to Minneapolis.

The Arrangements Given in Detail—The Blaine Club—Hon. James S. Dodge, of the Thirtieth—Political Matters.

It having been announced by parties interested that lower rates to Minneapolis could be obtained than those offered by the Columbia Club, the officers of the club and the railroad officials had a consultation last evening. Special concessions were made by which the committee is enabled to assure the lowest possible rates that can be obtained by any route, direct or indirect. The particulars can be obtained by applying to L. S. Gordon, president, M. G. McLain, secretary, or R. O. Hawkins, chairman of the committee on transportation. The party already numbers enough to fill the special train, which will be composed of eight of the finest vestibule buffet sleepers owned by the Pullman company, a superb Pullman dining-car and baggage car, all drawn by one of the finest engines in the Big Four service. The engine and entire train will be decorated in the finest style, and, altogether, will be the most elegant train that will enter Minneapolis on this occasion. It will leave Indianapolis at 1 p. m., Saturday, June 4, and run directly through without change or delay, reaching Minneapolis at 8 o'clock the next morning. On arrival at Minneapolis the entire train will be side-tracked within two blocks of the West House, the Republican headquarters, where it will remain during the convention, or until Thursday, the 6th. On the return trip it will stop at Chicago several hours, which will give all an opportunity to visit the exposition grounds, and then return to Indianapolis, reaching here Friday morning. Those who do not wish to return with the train can purchase tickets that will permit them to remain longer and return on regular trains until the 6th.

A score of applications were received yesterday from unexpected quarters. The explanation, it was thought, was due to the announced efforts of the opposition, which aroused the President's friends to activity. Republicans in other cities of the State are preparing berths by writing or wiring to M. G. McLain.

## Small Number Implicated.

The opposition to the re-nomination of Harrison is at last said to be organized. A coterie of earnest young Republicans met in the office of Keating & Hugg and organized a Blaine Club, with the avowed purpose of upsetting the certainties at Minneapolis. It is said there were between twenty and thirty members present when the buzz of opposition was reduced to a nucleus by organization. In reality, however, there were about ten present, and the claim that there are two hundred in the city is unfounded. The officers elected were: President Joseph B. Keating; vice-president, John V. Parker; treasurer, Preston C. Trusler; secretary, Charles F. Rockwood. Mr. Keating, who is a school teacher, is also a candidate for the nomination of James G. Blaine, but had a ring that meant, not that the indorsement of Blaine more, but President Harrison. The opposition, however, is understood to be of the pre-convention sort. When the President is re-nominated, as is certain to be, these young Republican patriots say they will be for the nominee with all their energy. They are the kind of Republicans whose party pride is to be trusted. They are, preferably, party leaders, say, to the George William Curtis kind, who yield in no respect to the wisdom shown in a party action. The course of the opposition was well expressed by one of these unhappy ants, as follows:

"Oh, I tell you," said he, "we all have the party pride in the grand record of President Harrison's administration, but we don't like the men he has appointed to positions here. Some of them need to be pulled to the pulpit, and I believe several of them have voted for Democrats."

## After Cooper's Scalp.

The Hon. Jesse Overstreet, of Franklin, member of the Republican State committee, was at the Denison Hotel last evening. He stated to a Journal reporter that the Republicans of the Fifth district, in which he resides, will make a great effort to retire George W. Cooper, the present member of Congress from that district, to private life. A feature of the situation that gives encouragement is the waning popularity of Mr. Cooper. Four years ago Cooper carried the district by seven hundred votes, leading the Democratic State ticket by 280 votes. In the snap-shot of two years ago Cooper was elected by about 1,700 votes, but he fell behind the State ticket by fifty-four votes. This weakening of Cooper's hold upon his constituents is attributed to his malicious and unrelenting warfare on Commissioner Reardon, who has alienated the votes of Democratic soldiers. The Democratic majority in the Fifth district is not over five to seven hundred. If Cooper was voted out of his party in 1890 for the reason stated he will be still weaker this year. The Republicans are casting about for the strongest man to pit against him, and when he is nominated a determined effort will be made to encompass Cooper's defeat.

Mr. Overstreet is not a delegate to the Minneapolis convention, but he will leave tomorrow for the seat of war to help whoop things up for Harrison.

## The Thirtieth District.

Col. James S. Dodge, of Elkhart, was registered at the Denison Hotel yesterday. Colonel Dodge is the nominee of the Republicans of the Thirtieth district for Congress, and he proposes to give B. F. Shively the chase of his life. He possesses unusual points of strength and availability. He is a lawyer with a large clientele and wide acquaintance. He is a ready speaker and debater and is in the prime of his strength and years. Colonel Dodge is also a soldier, having followed the flag through the various vicissitudes of the war from the opening of the rebellion to its finish. He is admittedly the strongest candidate that has been pitted against Shively since the latter has been in Congress. The chances of his election are very bright. Colonel Dodge stated to a Journal reporter that the Republicans of his district are in excellent fighting trim. They have no factions nor differences, no matter who the presidential candidate is, and he and the State, congressional and county tickets will receive the full Republican vote. On a straight party vote the Thirtieth district is Democratic by but a few hundred votes, it is Democratic at all, and with a just cause, a good ticket and a united party there is no reason why the Republicans should not carry it.

## Leaving for Minneapolis.

Frank Millikan, secretary of the State committee, will head a delegation of Republicans to Minneapolis tomorrow that will number anywhere from thirty to fifty. The party will leave via the Monon at 11:35 a. m. The Columbia Club will leave Saturday. They have over two hundred names enrolled, and a number of others will be added. Seven Pullman palace cars will convey the party to and from the convention and serve as lodging quarters while the party is at Minneapolis.

Among those who will accompany Mr. Millikan are Gen. Lew Wallace and his alternate, J. H. Kelly, of Sullivan; Nat L. Hill, delegate from the Fifth district; H. S. Rominger, alternate; F. T. Root, alternate; A. B. Shroyer, delegate from the Fourth district; W. R. King, alternate; T. J. Cook, alternate; and H. E. Grove, alternate. Others accompanying are Claude Camburn, W. J. Hendricks and Thos. H. Abernethy, all of Rushville; A. E. Hartman, Columbus; C. W. Fairbanks, A. W. Winard, Mrs. W. T. Durbin, Miss Fannie Gowdy, Mrs. Greene, C. C. Binkley and

wife, of Richmond. There will be at least fifty in the party.

Patrick Egan Club.

The Patrick Egan Republican Club met last night at Marmont Hall. The meeting was called to order by Vice-president M. C. Moran. Several new members were enrolled during the evening. A rousing Republican speech was made by Mr. P. J. Kelleher, and by Mr. McCoy and others. The club is gaining new members right along, and is progressing finely. It is composed of Irish-American Democrats.

## Political Odds and Ends.

The distinguishing mark of President Harrison's Indiana friends at Minneapolis will be a high-crowned drab hat.

L. O. Dale, of Wabash, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction, has written a letter to the State committee announcing that he will not be a candidate.

Robert Mansfield, secretary of the State secretary of the Republican League club, will have charge of State committee headquarters during the absence of the chairman and secretary.

Mail intended for delegates or members of the State committee at Minneapolis should be sent in care of the West Hotel. There are evidences of a pending out in rates to Minneapolis, and those in a position to know believe the round-trip rate will be down to \$10 before Sunday.

## CLASSICAL SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

The Exercises Held at the Grand Opera-House—Prizes Awarded.

Yesterday witnessed the closing exercises for the tenth year of the Girls' Classical School. In the morning a special exercise occurred. Mrs. Sewall made a brief address on "Functuality," and pointed out its merit. She then presented prizes to three girls who had been neither tardy nor absent during the year. To Marion Rondthaler she gave "Letters and Maxims of Lord Chesterfield"; to Louise Fletcher, "Table Talk and Maxims of Napoleon Bonaparte," and to Pearl Landers, "Letters of Chevalier de Bayard." Miss Mary Foster was entered as a pupil when there was the possibility of a school, and had been in continuous attendance for ten years. Her gift was a ring of amethyst and pearls, and from Mr. Sewall a book. Misses Deborah Moore and Gertrude Lynch also entered, but have passed from the school. In the afternoon the closing exercises and exercises were